

REHEARSAL.

1. The Constant *Hatred* of the Party against the D. of M.
2. Their *Behaviour* towards him upon the Two first Campaigns of this War. Wherein their *Brutality* and *Blood-Thirstiness* as well against their *Friends*, as their *Enemies*, is *Expos'd*.
3. Their *Behaviour* towards him upon the Third Campaign.
4. His *Danger* if the *Whiggs* shou'd *Prevail*. How *Common-Wealths* have Treated their *Deliverers*. The Testimony of *Cicero*, that *Vertue* is a *Crime* with them. The *Athenians* Abrogated *Monarchy*, because their *King* was so *Good*. And our Modern *Whiggs* make *Good Kings* to be *Good Witches*, that is, *Worse* than *Bad* ones.
5. This not *Foreign* to the *Subject*. For if it Affect *Kings*, much more their *Generals*.

SATURDAY, June 8th. 1706.

(1.) Country-man. **T**Hese 3 *Descent-Men* we spoke of last, *Master*, stick in my *Stomach*. But it is wonderfull to me, That their *Malice* shou'd still pursue that Great Man the D. of M. Notwithstanding all the Glorious *Successes* he has had, and his having in so Short a time Humbl'd *France* to so Great a Degree! Methinks they shou'd be afraid to turn their own Beloved *Mobb* against them.

Rehearsal. This shews the *Witch-Craft* there is in *Rebellion*, when Men have once Imbib'd those *Principles*, they obtain the *Constancy* of the *Deaf Adder*, that stoppeth her *Ears* against the *Voice* of the *Charmer*, *Charm* he never so *Wisely*!

Is it not Astonishing that our *Mobb*, who are so *Zealous* against *France*, and call other Men *French Pensioners*, shou'd any longer Endure their *Weekly Observer*, who has all along Endeavour'd (and still continues) to *Blacken* and *Defame*, to *Curse* and fore-Bode *Ruin* to the Greatest *Deliverer* we have had against *France*! Do but Observe the *Track* of this *Observer* his *Spite* against our Great *General*.

(2.) The first two Campaigns he went into the *Field* in this War, there was no *Battle*. But he Reduc'd *Venlo*, *Ruremond*, *Bon*, *Cologne*, and several other Strong and Important *Places*, with little *Blood*. which is the Noblest *Victory*, and was so Esteem'd by the Ancient *Romans*, because it sav'd the *Lives* of the *Citizens*. Therefore they gave a *Triumphal Ovation* to such *Generals*. Besides, None that have any *Humanity* (not now to name *Christianity*) wou'd Rejoice in the *Slaughter* of *Enemies*, meerly for *Slaughter* sake; But wou'd rather Bemoan the Unhappy *Necessity* had Forc'd them, for their own *Preservation*, to *Destroy* so many of their own *Nature*. But how like a *Vulture* did the *Observer*, after the *Battle* at *HOCHSTED*, Hover over the *Slain*, call'd it a Glorious *Carnage*, and Drank up their *Blood* with a *Gusto*! Nay, *Friend* or *Enemy*, it is all one to a *Blood-Sucker*! In his of last *May* 22. Vol. 5. N. 19. He Insults in like manner over *Colonel Bringsfield*, who had his *Head* shot off with a *Cannon Bullet* as he was *Re-Mounting* the D. of M.

And makes him a *Jest* 'twixt him and his *Joan*, how he wou'd Look when his *Head* was off, &c. A man that has lost his *Life*, endeavouring to save the D. of M. wou'd have been otherwise Treated by any, who had any *Respect* to the D. of M. The very *Heathen* thought it *Brutal* to *Insult* their *Dead Enemies*, how much more their *Friends*! But so much is the *Mercy* and *Morality* of a 3 *Descent-Whigg*, sunk below even that of an *Heathen*!

But to Return. After that second Campaign there was a *Medal* Coin'd with the *Queens Effigies* on one side, and on the *Revers* was the D. of M. on *Horseback*, with *Towns* surrendring their *Keys* to him. And this *Motto*, *Sine Clade Victor*. Upon this comes out *Observer* of *May* 13. 1704. And says, It has been my fortune to be in a *Fighting Army*, under a *General* we now Dearly want, who did not use to Return from the war *SINE CLADE VICTOR*; And then Ride in *Triumph* over his *Queen* in a *Medal*. This he thought *Struck* at Another, who had Caus'd that *Medal* to be Made. But let us go on.

(3.) The next Campaign brought home the D. of M. a *Victor*, but not *Sine Clade*. Then *Hochsted* was Fought. Now let us see how *Observer* behav'd? He fell in with the *Chime* of the Party, and all they had to Do then, was to Lessen this *Victory* all that they Cou'd, as to the Part of the D. of M. they set up *Prince Eugene* as a *Rival* to him in the *Honour* of that Day; And beat down those *Acclamations* were given to the D. of M. by the *High-Church*, whom the *Observer* calls a Party, and Cautions his Country-man thus against them, in his of *Sep.* 16. 1704. We must not hearken to the *Acclamations* of a Party; that when brave *Actions* are Magnify'd to such a Degree, they are Lessen'd in the Eyes of Understanding Men. It's a strange Case, that where so many Brave Men were Engag'd, that the whole Success shou'd be Attributed to one Person. Those that know the *Accounts* of that Fight, otherwise than by the *Publick Prints*, will tell you, that *Prince EUGENE* had a good Share in the *Honour* of the *Victory*.

And in his of the 2d of the same *Sep.* 1704. he Comforts his Country-man, with the Example

ample of Cincius Fulvius, in a very instructing Manner thus, Some are so Hastily and Highly Promoted, that I dare Assure thee Rather of their Fall, than of their Lives and firm standing. We have already seen Many, at whose Promotion we wonder'd, and as much Marvelled at their Suddain Fall. We have seen CINCIUS FULVIUS in one Year made Consul his Children Tribunes, his WIFE Matron to the Virgins, and also Keepress of the CAPITOL; And after that, not in One Year, but the same Day, we have Seen CINCIUS Bebeaded in the Place, his Children Drowned in the TYBER, his WIFE Banished, his HOUSE Rased to the Ground, and all his Goods Confiscat to the Common Treasury.

And in his of January 19. 1704. Vol. 2. N. 82. he Cautions thus, No Favourite in the World is so Dangerous to a Country, as one that has been Bred in Camps, and has Rais'd his Fortunes in the Field. Upon which Account the Ancient ROMANS never suffer'd their GENERALS to Grow Extreamly RICH — As I said before no Men are more Mischievous to a State than Favourite Men of War — who make a MONOPOLY of Royal Favour, &c.

Country-m. This is Pointing and Threatning — That no Man can Mistake! Master, he is in Danger from these Men.

(4.) Rehears. If they cou'd set up their old Puffs again, he is Gon! For, as I have shew'd before Num. 70. and 72. There is no Sin so Unpardonable in a Common-Wealth, as to have Deserv'd Greatly from them, to Save them from Ruin, and do Glorious Actions on their Behalf. And the more Glorious, the more Dangerous for the Actor. Because it necessarily brings Acclamation, and Popularity with it, which must not be Borne in a Common-Wealth; For then come in Jealousies and Fears and Setting up for Himself! Of this the Histories of the Grecian and Roman Common-Wealths are a full Conviction, there being hardly any of their Deliverers who have not been Ruin'd and Undone by the People whom they had Sav'd, and for that very Reason! After one Hosannah, then Crucify follows with the Mobb. Some of these Heroes who had Rescu'd them, they Murder'd, others they Banished, and others they Strip'd of all that they had, and Reduc'd 'em to Poverty and Contempt. They Mobb'd one, because he had Built him a fine House. Another, because he had 4 White Horses in his Chariot. This was Affecting Grandure, and setting himself up above his Constituents the People! And what though he had Deliver'd 'em twice, thrice, or oftner, from their Enemies, who were Ready to Devour 'em: It was but his Duty, and what he ow'd to his Country! But they Owe nothing to him! There is no such thing as Gratitude, or Common Shame in a Body of Men without a Head, as I have before shew'd, in the Rehearsals I have Quoted above. Therefore it is well for the D. of M. that he serves a Gracious Monarch, and has not the Gratitude of Whiggs to trust to, or Men of Mobb that is No-Principles. Who are oblig'd by their Constitution, to Suspect and Hate VERTUE! As the Ephesians said when they Expell'd Hermodorus Nemo de Nobis Unus Excellat, sed si quis extiterit, alio, in loco, & apud alios sit. As Cicero tells it Tus. Quest.

lib. 3. that is, Country-Man, to interpret it to you, Let no one of us Excell, but if any such there be, let him Pack off to some other Place, and Live among other Folks. But then he adds, Au hoc non ita sit omni in Populo? Nonne cunctis Exuperantiam Virtutis Oderunt? Quid? Aristides (Malo enim Gracorum, quam Nostra proferre) Nonne ob eam Causam Expulsus est Patria, quod prater modum Justus esset? that is, Is it not the same among all People, or Popular Governments? Do not they Hate all Excellency of virtue? Is it not so? Was not Aristides (for I had rather give Instances among the Grecians, than among our selves) Banish'd his Country for this Cause, that he was Just beyond the Common Standard? Now no man understood Popular Government better, or was more a Liberty-Man than Cicero, therefore his Authority must be Strong in this Case. Codrus the last King of Athens Sacrific'd himself in Battel for the Good of his Country. And the Athenians gave this for the Reason why they would have no more Kings, lest they should not get Another so Good. But they came at last, by the Change, instead of one Good King, to have 30 Tyrants. This Argument against Good Kings is likewise made use of by John Cook, who was Solicitor against R. Char. 1. at his Trial, in his Book call'd, Monarchy no Creature of God's Making, &c. Printed 1652. where p. 2. of his Dedication to the then Common-Wealth of England, he Compares Good Kings to those we call Good Witches, who, says he, Seem to Cure One that they may without Suspicion Bewitch Twenty. Such a Guard is Goodness against the Principles and Tempers of Men given to Change, and who set up for Popular Government!

(5.) Country-m. But Master, you are gon from your Business, or had you made an End of it, that is, the Treatment the D. of M. has met with from these sort of Men. You have gon through the first three Campaigns of this War, there are two more behind, have they let alone these two last Years?

Rehears. No, Country-man, they have not let him alone these two last Years, but Pursu'd him more Vigorously than ever, as I shall make it Plain to you in my next. For we have not Time now.

But what I have said was not going from my Business. I have very Briefly shew'd the Treatment which Good KINGS as well as Good GENERALS have met with from Men of these Principles. And that even by their Principles they are Oblig'd to Treat them so. And from Ancient Instances of Former times, have brought it down to our own; to shew, That the Case is still the Same. And this is not from the Purpose of my Subject. For if Vertue will not secure Kings, it will not secure Generals.

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